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28 May 1952

## CAREER SERVICE COMMITTEE

## Working Group on Henor Awards

	Minutes of 2nd Meeting, 28 May 1952, 10:00 a.m.
25X1A9A	Present:    Deciment No
	Auth.: HR 70-2  Date:
25X1A9A	alled attention to an emission in respect to retroactive service. It had been determined in the first meeting that service retroactive to the creation of CIG should be considered as granting eligibility toward CIA awards. This was re-affirmed and it was agreed that service fellowing a recommendation for a CIA award and prior to the actual presentation of the award must be rendered in such fashion as to be considered honorable. With the amendment noted above, the minutes were approved as submitted.
25X1A9A	authority under which the Medal for Merit was instituted. This shows that the Medal for Merit was established by Congress as a wartime decoration for distinguished civilian service, but that an Executive Order
25X1A9A	had announced June 30, 1917 as the terminal date for consideration of recommendations for it explained that legislation would be required to re-establish the Medal for Merit as it was the intent of
25X1A9A	Congress to create this decoration to recognize wartime services only.  had determined that it was the opinion of the Budget Bureau that difficulties would be encountered in effects to re-establish the Medal for Marit. The Group, therefore, decided that it would be impractical for CTA to request that this decoration be re-established.
	3. The Ogoup then proceeded to consider other awards available for CIA personnel and for civilian employees of the Federal Government. The Working Group recognised the desirability of a national divilian award which would be universally applicable to all Federal civilian personnel for recognition of schievement while employed by the United States government. At present and under the authority of Public Law 600, 79th Congress, the various government Agencies are authorized to expend funds for the honorary recognition of exceptional or meritorious service. There is, however, no common award such as the Imperial Service.

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Owder or the Imperial Service Medal utilized by the British to recognize personal achievement in their civil establishment. Existence of such a United States decoration would solve the security problem inherent in a CIA system of awards. In the absence of such a decoration the Group reached the fellowing conclusions:

- a. CIA should establish a national intelligence award in three degrees for presentation to any individual associated with CIA, or to any other person who makes a notable contribution to United States intelligence activities.
- b. That the Medal of Freedom be awarded to those persons affiliated with CIA whose contribution to the national intelligence effort warrants this award.
- 6. That other Federal civilian and military awards be utilized for CIA personnel where applicable and feasible.
- dual status, may properly be considered for an award by more than one United States government element, the Group further agreed that the receipt of an award from another element of the United States government will not preclude CIA from considering the same act as being worthy of a CIA award. CIA, however, will not itself initiate action for more than one award for the same act.
- 5. The Group adjourned at 1200 with the agreement to meet on 3 June 1952 in 1058 "L" Building. The proposed agenda will include consideration of unit awards, long service awards, title and form of proposed CIA personal awards.

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